

### **3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This chapter presents a detailed description of the proposed Condemned Inmate Complex (CIC) project, including history of San Quentin State Prison (SQSP) and capital punishment in California, the California Department of Corrections' (CDC) objectives related to the project, a description of the project site location and project characteristics, and the anticipated cost and schedule for project construction.

#### **3.1 SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON: HISTORIC CONTEXT**

San Quentin prison was established in July 1852 at Point Quentin in Marin County, California on approximately 432 acres. The original prison consisted of 48 cells on an upper level and a long room to house overflow inmates. During the 1850s, control of the prison changed from private to public control and back again. By 1860, there were 554 inmates (including male and female inmates) and in 1861 the state took permanent control over the prison (San Quentin Museum Association 2002).

Legal executions were first authorized by the state of California under the Criminal Practices Act of 1851. In 1872, capital punishment was incorporated into the California Penal Code (CPC) (§ 3600-3607 and was carried out at county prison facilities until 1891 when the Legislature adopted an amendment requiring that capital punishment be executed within the walls of one of the state prisons designated by the court by which judgment is made. Therefore, the execution of capital punishment sentences was moved to state prisons (San Quentin Museum Association 2002).

During the early 1900s, SQSP expanded its operations and new facilities (e.g., South, West and East Blocks) were constructed to house the growing inmate population. Prisoners were classified into three separate groups based on their security level. Each of these groups was provided its own living quarters, mess hall, exercise yard, and uniform. In 1933, the SQSP female inmate population was moved to the California Institution for Women at Tehachapi (San Quentin Museum Association 2002).

In 1934, North Block was constructed, which included 68 isolation cells designed to house all males sentenced to death in the state of California. On August 27, 1937, by order of the state legislature, lethal gas replaced hanging in all new death penalty convictions and the only lethal gas chamber in California was constructed at SQSP.

Section 3600 of the California Penal Code (CPC) requires that "every male person, upon whom has been imposed the judgment of death, shall be delivered to the warden of the California state prison designated by the department for the execution of the death penalty." CPC §3603 requires that "The judgment of death shall be executed within the walls of the California State Prison at San Quentin."

As a result of today's lengthy appeal process and an increase in the number of individuals convicted under the sentence of death, the number of condemned inmates has exceeded the reasonable design capacity of facilities suitable for this use at SQSP (68 cells). Court intervention has also resulted in the classification of condemned inmates based on the level of management required, escape risk, and level of allowed interaction, all resulting in the need for additional condemned facilities. The condemned inmate population largely consists of violent and aggressive individuals who must be separated from the remainder of the inmate population, and some individuals must be isolated at all times. Because of the aggressive nature of these individuals, CDC has determined that condemned inmates should be classified and housed in small, manageable groups that are physically separated from one another. However, the design of SQSP and the growing population of condemned inmates in California have forced CDC to house condemned inmates in four separate housing areas with other institutional inmates rather than in one isolated and managed area. Further, the design of the existing, aged facilities provides physical

barriers limiting the ability of CDC to maintain the appropriate controls, separation, and security required to house condemned inmates. Photos 3-1 through 3-3 show the existing conditions of the housing facilities for condemned inmates.

### **3.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The objective of the proposed SQSP CIC is to address current and projected shortages of celled capacity to safely and securely house condemned inmates at SQSP. The project is needed to meet the following state requirements:

- CPC §3600: all male condemned inmates in California must be housed at the California prison designated for the execution of the death penalty<sup>1</sup>;
- CPC §3603: all court ordered executions in California must be carried out within the walls of SQSP;
- Thompson Decree: establishes minimum conditions for condemned inmates at SQSP; and
- CDC safety and security guidelines for operations and emergency services.

Further, existing housing conditions for the condemned inmate population at SQSP are severely overcrowded, resulting in space limitations for recreation yards and support service areas. The space constraints also create operational concerns including provision of adequate security for both inmates and staff and maintenance of aged buildings. These operational concerns include limited space for double perimeter fencing, narrow walkways along the cell fronts, and limited or obstructed visibility of cell fronts. In recognition of these requirements, the state legislature passed Senate Bill 1765 authorizing construction of the project on the grounds at SQSP.

In carrying out its mission, CDC proposes to provide a new facility that would meet all legislative and departmental mandates for safety; security of the public, staff, and inmates; and the provision of adequate services and programs to the inmate population. The proposed CIC would provide a new, modern, state-of-the-art facility to house condemned inmates at SQSP that would include CDC's highly secure "180 Degree Housing Unit" (see description in Section 3.6 of this Draft EIR), advanced security systems, required recreation, and support services.

### **3.3 PROJECT LOCATION**

The project site is located on the grounds of the existing 430-acre SQSP in Marin County, California (Exhibit 3-1). Marin County is located in the San Francisco Bay Area north of the City and County of San Francisco. SQSP is bounded by Interstate 580 and the City of San Rafael to the north, U.S. Highway 101 and the City of Larkspur to the west, San Francisco Bay to the south, and the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge and the small unincorporated neighborhood of San Quentin Village to the east (Exhibit 3-2). Regional access to the site is provided by Interstate 580 via the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge and by U.S.

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<sup>1</sup> CPC §3600 does allow very limited exceptional placements of condemned male inmates at the California State Prison, Sacramento, to address extremely disruptive behavior, and at the California Medical Facility to address critical medical or mental health needs.



**Photo 3-1: View of Typical Cell Block Tiers for Condemned Inmates at SQSP**



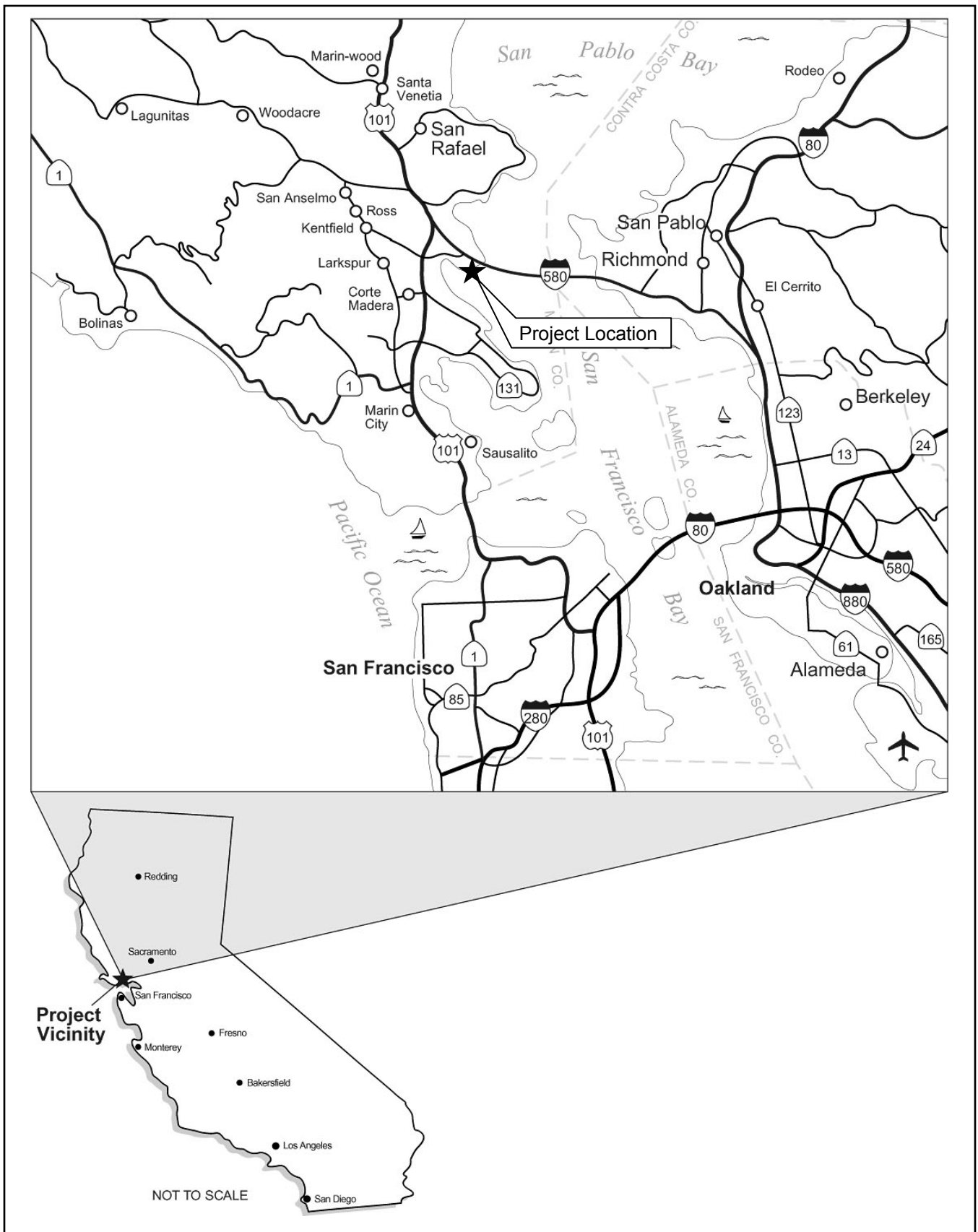
**Photo 3-2: View of Typical Cell at SQSP**





Photo 3-3: View of Perimeter Wall of Condemned Inmate Yard Areas

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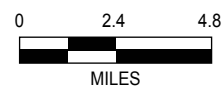


Source: California State Automobile Association, Bay and Mountain Section 1999

## Regional Location

EXHIBIT 3-1

San Quentin State Prison Condemned Inmate Complex Project Draft EIR  
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Source: USGS San Rafael Quad 1993; San Quentin Quad 1993

## Project Location Map

San Quentin State Prison Condemned Inmate Complex Project Draft EIR  
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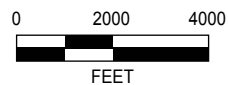


EXHIBIT 3-2



Highway 101. Local access to SQSP is provided via Main Drive through San Quentin Village to the East Gate and by Sir Francis Drake Boulevard to the West Gate.

### **3.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT SITE**

The project site encompasses approximately 40 acres on the southwestern portion of the existing SQSP property (Exhibit 3-3). The site is bordered by several existing residences on the grounds of SQSP and Sir Francis Drake Boulevard on the north, San Francisco Bay on the west and south, and existing prison facilities on the east. Currently, there are 86 homes on the prison property for prison employees and their families, and 57 of these homes are located in the northwestern portion of the project site. Residents of many of these homes provide “on-call” services to the prison facilities, including plumbing, locksmith, fire fighting, and other emergency response services.

The project site is currently occupied by a minimum security inmate complex (known as “the Ranch”) that houses 250 inmates, an abandoned wastewater treatment facility, an abandoned detergent factory, a materials recycling and salvage facility, maintenance and storage areas, work shops, a parking lot, and 57 single family prison employee homes (Exhibit 3-4).

The natural topography of the project site has been somewhat altered by excavation and grading for previous prison development. Elevations of the project site range from approximately 5 feet above sea level at the southern edge of the project site near San Francisco Bay to approximately 65 feet above sea level atop Dairy Hill. Dairy Hill is the dominant topographic feature of the project site. It is a small hill adjacent to the West Gate and is undeveloped except for a single guard tower that overlooks the Ranch and the western boundary of SQSP.

### **3.5 EXISTING CHARACTERISTICS OF CONDEMNED INMATE HOUSING**

#### **3.5.1 EXISTING CONDEMNED INMATE CLASSIFICATION**

Condemned inmates at SQSP are currently classified in one of two grades, Grade A and Grade B inmates. In general, Grade A condemned inmates, although segregated from the general population, are provided access to many of the programs provided to the general population and are generally capable of living stably with other condemned inmates and prison staff without causing severe behavioral problems. Grade B condemned inmates are problematic cases and could pose serious risks to the safety and security of correctional officers and other inmates. These inmates are usually segregated from the general population and other condemned inmates.

#### **3.5.2 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSING CONDEMNED INMATES**

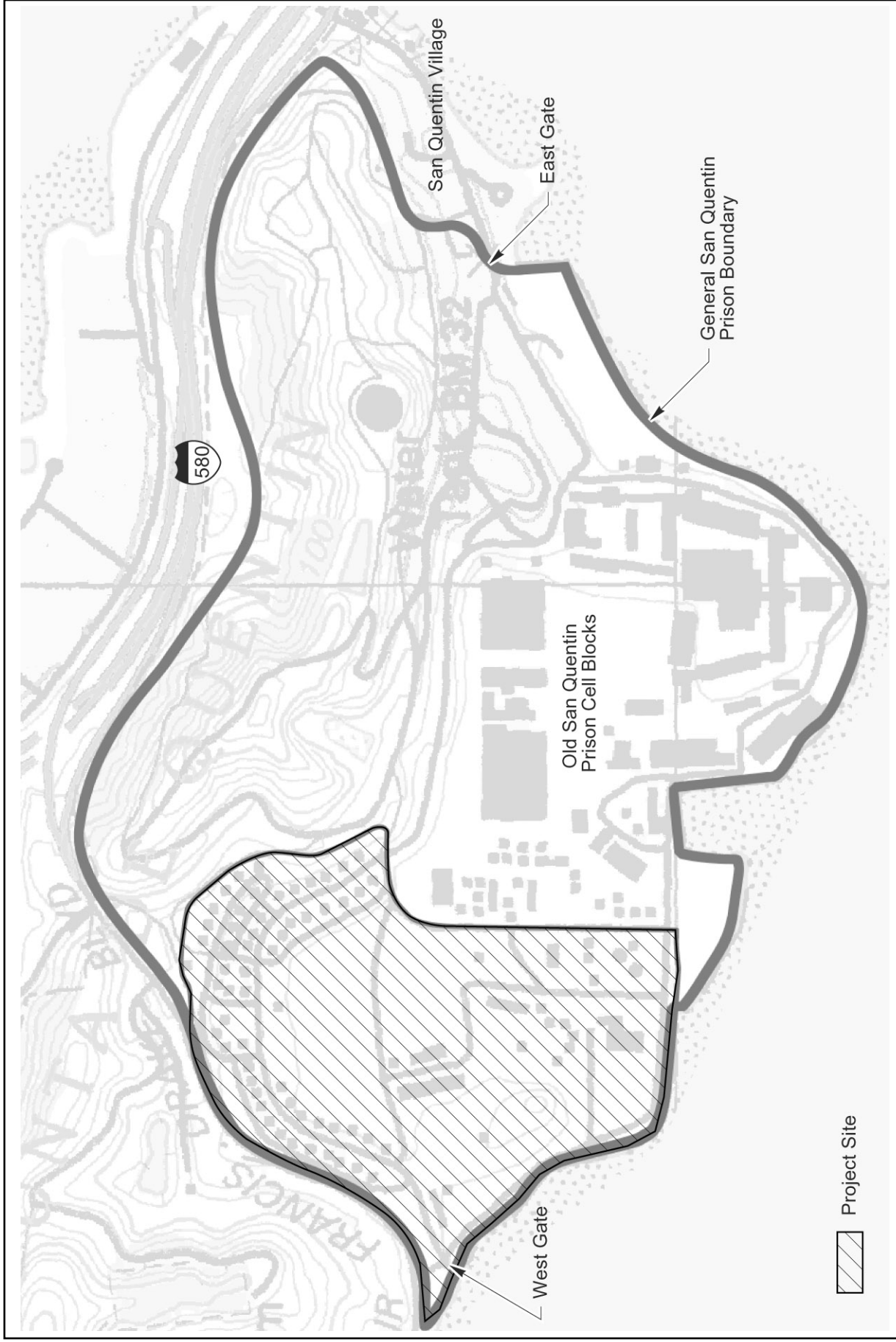
##### **CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE REQUIREMENTS**

As described above, the CPC §3600 and 3603 requires that male prisoners imposed with the sentence of death be housed and their sentences carried out at SQSP.

##### **THOMPSON DECREE**

The Thompson Decree governs living conditions for the SQSP condemned inmate population. The decree was approved by the court on October 23, 1980 as a result of a lawsuit filed on behalf of all condemned inmates at SQSP. CDC is required to meet the following requirements of the Thompson Decree. A copy of the Thompson Decree is available upon request from CDC at 501 J Street, Room 304, Sacramento, California.

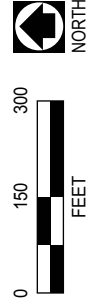


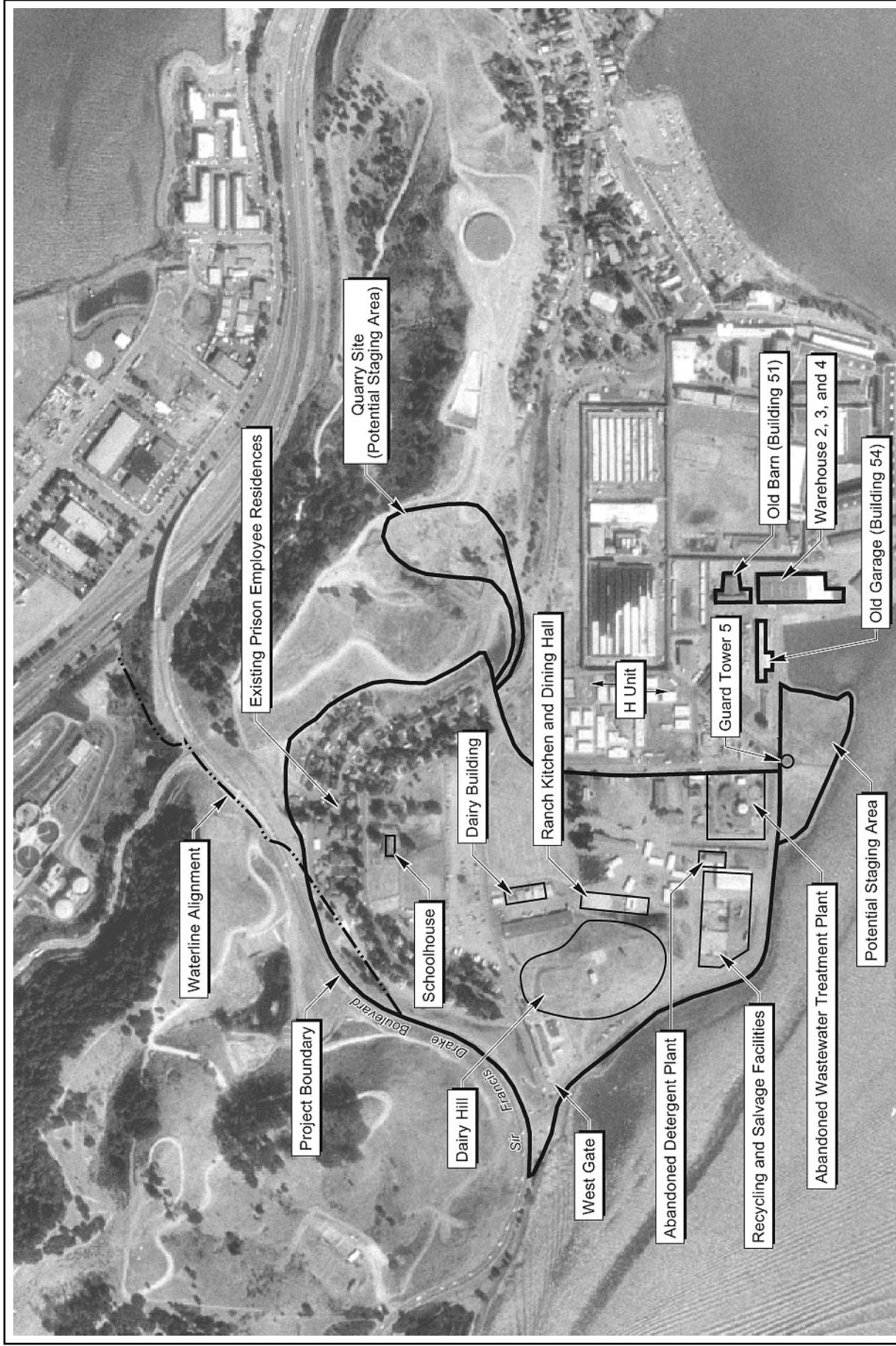


Source: EDAW 2003

## Site Location Map

EXHIBIT 3-3





Source: Kitchell 2003; EDAW 2004

## Buildings and Features on and Adjacent to the Project Site

EXHIBIT 3-4



### ***Classification***

Condemned inmates should be classified into appropriate grades based on individual evidence of stability or lack of stability, escape risk, history of past convictions involving assaults or escapes, history of prison conduct and disciplinary infractions, performance in work, school, or vocational programs, gang affiliation, medical or psychiatric problems, personal enemies in the institution, history of serious destruction of state property, and facts of the commitment offense.

### ***Law Library***

All condemned inmates are guaranteed reasonable physical access to an adequate law library.

### ***Rights Under the Thompson Decree***

Grade A prisoners have rights to noise reduction measures, a schedule for outdoor exercise, and improvements in exercise equipment, showers, meals, cell accommodations, and medical treatment. Grade A prisoners are also provided privileges such as canteen access, education programs, hobby/craft programs, and group religious services. Grade B prisoners are required to be treated similarly to those in Administrative Segregation Unit and are provided only basic program requirements.

### ***Visiting***

Grade A prisoners must be afforded contact visiting equal to that permitted to general population prisoners, and access to tier phones that allow them to make collect phone calls. Visiting privileges for Grade B prisoners are not protected under the Decree.

### ***Staff Screening***

Condemned inmate staff is required to be carefully screened for suitability and prison officials must promptly investigate complaints of prisoners (<http://www.prisonwall.org/drow.htm>).

## **3.5.3 EXISTING HOUSING CAPACITIES OF SQSP**

Even though SQSP currently has the capacity to house over 6,200 inmates, as of the date of the NOP, SQSP housed approximately 5,850 total inmates, which included California's condemned male population. The prison includes a reception center (where newly incarcerated inmates are evaluated and classified for placement in an appropriate long-term facility) that houses approximately 3,000 new commitments and a main facility that houses approximately 600 condemned inmates and approximately 1,900 medium and low security inmates. In addition, approximately 265 minimum security inmates are housed at the Ranch, which is located on the project site.

Currently, SQSP is operating at its "budgeted" design capacity of 5,763 inmates, as established by the CDC. The condemned inmate population at SQSP consists of approximately 600 male inmates, which are housed in one of three buildings in the main facility. Approximately 520 condemned inmates are housed in East Block, 68 condemned inmates are housed in the North Segregation Unit, and approximately 20 condemned inmates (the most violent individuals) are housed in the Adjustment Center. The condemned inmate population at SQSP is increasing at a rate of approximately 25 per year (Bureau of State Audits 2004).

### 3.5.4 EXISTING STAFFING FOR SQSP AND THE CONDEMNED INMATE POPULATION

There are currently a total of 1,612 employees at SQSP. A total of 9%, or 144 employees, are assigned to the night shift (First Watch) from 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. Approximately 73%, or 1,169 employees (including administrative staff), work the day shift (Second Watch) from 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The swing shift (Third Watch), 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 pm is staffed by approximately 299 employees, or 18% of the total employees.

The staffing for condemned inmates is spread out between three separate housing units, East Block, North Segregation Unit, and the Adjustment Center (CDC 2003b). Refer to Table 3-2 in Section 3.7, Project Staffing, for a summary of projected CIC staffing.

## 3.6 PROPOSED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONDEMNED INMATE COMPLEX

### 3.6.1 PROPOSED CONDEMNED INMATE CLASSIFICATION

With implementation of the project, condemned inmates housed in the CIC would be classified into 5 grades (as opposed to the existing 2 grades). Expansion of the grade classification would allow prison staff to better manage the condemned inmate population while ensuring that security for both staff and inmates is maintained. A condemned inmate would be reassigned to a specific grade (Grade A through E) based on his crime, the amount of time that has been served at the prison, history of violations, gang affiliations, behavior, and other factors. The types and quantities of services (e.g., housing assignment, recreation activities, visiting privileges, work opportunities, and site movement and access privileges) that a condemned inmate receives would be dependent on the inmate's new grade classification (Fuller, Coe & Associates 2004). Table 3-1 provides a brief summary of the characteristics of the proposed grade classifications.

<b>Table 3-1</b> <b>Characteristics of Proposed Grade Classifications</b>	
<b>Inmate Classification</b>	<b>Proposed Grade Characteristics</b>
Grade A (workers)	Inmate workers. Inmates could be double bunked and movement in yard would be unrestricted. Inmates would eat in dining room and would travel within the prison to inmate services (canteen, laundry, health services, law library, and mental health treatment) and open recreation yard. Evening activities would be allowed under escort and inmates would be escorted in groups.
Grade B (general population)	General population inmates that would not have work assignments. Most inmates could be double bunked. Inmates would eat in their cells and would travel within the prison to inmate services (canteen, laundry, health services, law library, and mental health treatment) and open recreation yard. No evening activities would be allowed. Inmates would be escorted with a 1-to-1 escort, or in groups.
Grade C (sensitive needs)	Sensitive needs inmates (protective custody) who cannot mix with inmates of other grades because of their crimes. These inmates would have similar custody requirements to Grade B inmates. Some inmates could be double bunked and movement in yard would be unrestrained. Inmates would eat in their cells and would travel within the prison to inmate services (canteen, laundry, health services, law library, and mental health treatment). Some work assignments would be available. Most inmates would go to open recreation yards in small groups, while some inmates would require small management yards. No evening activities would be allowed. Inmates would be escorted with a 1-to-1 escort, or in groups.



<b>Table 3-1</b> <b>Characteristics of Proposed Grade Classifications</b>	
<b>Inmate Classification</b>	<b>Proposed Grade Characteristics</b>
Grade D (administrative segregation)	Orientation/Reception inmates and management cases who would not have contact with inmates of other grades. These inmates could not be double bunked and would only eat in their cells. All inmate services would be brought to the inmate in the housing unit. Inmates would go to small group recreation or to small management yard. No evening activities would be allowed. All movement would be under security with a 1-to-1 escort.
Grade E (Security Housing Unit)	Serious management cases and/or validated gang members who would not have contact with inmates of other grades. These inmates could not be double bunked and would eat in their cells. All inmate services would be brought to the inmates in the housing unit. Inmates would go to small management yards for recreation. No evening activities would be allowed. All movement would be under security with a 2-to-1 escort.
Source: Fuller, Coe & Associates 2004.	

### **3.6.2 PROPOSED LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSING CONDEMNED INMATES**

No new legal requirements are proposed or mandated with implementation of the proposed SQSP CIC.

### **3.6.3 PROPOSED HOUSING CAPACITIES FOR SQSP AND THE CIC**

SQSP is currently budgeted for a capacity of 5,763 inmates. Absent budgetary limits and if staffing is available, the SQSP could physically house a maximum of approximately 6,200 inmates. CDC intends to continue to operate the prison with no more than 5,763 inmates consistent with its budgetary limit.

The proposed CIC would be designed to provide 1,024 cells (design bed capacity). A maximum of 384 cells would be constructed to allow for double-bunking, if needed, providing a total of 1,408 beds (maximum capacity). The capacity of the CIC is expected to provide CDC with sufficient beds to meet condemned inmate population needs for the next 25 to 30 years.

With the addition of 1,408 condemned inmate beds and the removal of 250 minimum security beds (the Ranch), the CIC would increase the capacity of SQSP by 1,158 beds. Although CDC intends to operate SQSP at existing budgetary levels (5,763 beds), the CIC could increase the maximum capacity of SQSP to a total of approximately 7,380 beds. Because the SQSP could physically house additional inmates, this Draft EIR evaluates the environmental effects of housing up to 7,380 inmates, which is the maximum number of inmates that could foreseeably be housed at SQSP.

### **3.6.4 PROPOSED CONDEMNED INMATE COMPLEX (CIC)**

#### **PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS**

The CIC would be devoted to the safe and secure housing of condemned inmates at SQSP. The complex would consist of two semi-autonomous maximum-security facilities providing a total of approximately 618,000 square-feet of housing, service, and support space. The semi-autonomous facilities would be physically separated from each other by perimeter security (i.e., fencing and walls) and would include a modified version of CDC's highly secure 180 Degree Housing Units. Each facility would be designed and constructed to provide similar space and services including housing, outdoor recreation, laundry, administration, canteen, religious services, legal library, maintenance, and mental health treatment services. Exhibits 3-5 and 3-6 present the proposed facilities at the CIC.

The complex would be separated from the rest of the prison by an outer patrol road, perimeter security fencing, and an inner patrol road. The perimeter security fencing would include double cyclone fences topped with barbed tape and a lethal electrified fence located between the double fences (described in greater detail below). Guard towers (approximately 34 feet tall) would be located along the perimeter fence line at intervals of approximately 600 feet. High-mast lighting, a central kitchen, mental health services building, 2 facility program support services buildings, a complex services building, and correctional treatment center would be constructed within the secure perimeter of the CIC. These buildings and facilities would provide space for the required services and programs.

Perimeter guard towers, a support services building, visitor/staff processing center, communications building, central building maintenance facility, and parking would be located on the grounds of SQSP but outside the secure perimeter of the CIC. The primary visitor and staff processing facility would be located near the center of the eastern perimeter adjacent to existing main prison facilities. At the western perimeter of the CIC near the existing west gate, a vehicle sallyport would provide vehicle and truck access into the complex gate. Approximately 20 parking spaces would be provided adjacent to the vehicle sallyport. A 180-space employee parking lot would be located in the northeastern portion of the project site, just north of the visitor/staff processing center. A support services building would be located just south of an existing building on SQSP (known as the “schoolhouse”). Depending on the final design of the CIC, a central building maintenance facility would either be constructed near the west gate entrance or adjacent to the support services building on the northern boundary of the project site.

## **FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS**

Under typical design and siting conditions, a prison facility that would house the 1,408 inmates would require 50 to 70 acres of land area to provide the facilities, programs, and services that meet the CDC’s housing, safety, and security guidelines for 180 Degree Housing Units. The Legislature has mandated that all male condemned inmates be housed at SQSP and, as a result, the new CIC must be located on the grounds of SQSP. The amount of developable land area on SQSP is severely limited because of the presence of existing prison facilities, existing housing, and topographical features. As a result, the new CIC must be built on approximately 40 acres in the western portion of the SQSP property.

The limited size of the project site would result in the re-design and modification of CDC’s highly secure 180 Degree Housing Unit: a design that has been successfully implemented at other prison facilities. The 180 Degree Housing Unit is a building design that allows correctional officers to have 180 degrees of unobstructed views of the inmate housing areas. The building is generally shaped like the letter “C.” CDC has undertaken a lengthy and exhaustive process of laying out project facilities and buildings based on existing site constraints. This process resulted in the development of 2 site design options: Single-Level CIC Design Option (single level) and Stacked CIC Design Option (stacked). To allow CDC flexibility in the design process and to consider potential environmental impacts of each option, this Draft EIR evaluates the environmental impacts of implementing either of these design options. Therefore, for relevant resource areas (i.e., land use, cultural resources, visual resources, and geology, soils, and seismicity) this Draft EIR describes how environmental impacts would differ under each of the design options.

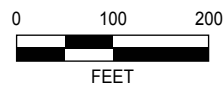
The same facilities and programs (i.e., correctional treatment center, canteen, mental health treatment) would be provided under each design option. However, the location and the design of some buildings would slightly vary under each option as described below.

Source: Kitchell 2004

## Proposed Condemned Inmate Complex – Single Level Option

EXHIBIT 3-5

The San Quentin State Prison Condemned Inmate Complex Project Draft EIR  
P 3T053.01 07/04



EDAW







### ***Single-Level CIC Design Option***

Under this option, a total of 8 housing units and 1,024 cells would be constructed. Four housing units would make up 1 semi-autonomous facility. All housing units would contain cells, showers, toilet facilities, elevated control facilities, and other support spaces. Each housing unit would contain two 64-bed wings and each wing would share a centralized support services area located between the wings.

Three housing units would be designed for double bunking, while the remaining 5 housing units would be designed for single-celling. Under this design option, the facilities would occupy a larger footprint (in comparison to the stacked design option described below) on the project site and would require the demolition of 57 existing prison employee residences in the northwestern portion of the project site (Exhibit 3-4). However, the housing unit footprint would be compressed compared to standard designs to allow all housing units to be on the site. The proposed housing units would be approximately 25 feet tall.

### ***Stacked CIC Design Option***

Under the stacked design option, a total of 8 housing units would be constructed. However, 4 of the housing units would be vertically stacked on top of the other four housing units resulting in the construction of 4 buildings (Exhibit 3-6). These buildings would more closely resemble CDC's prototypical 180 Degree Housing Unit except that they would consist of two isolated floors of housing units. These buildings would be approximately 44 feet tall and would include all the same amenities, space, and programs as the single-level design option. Two buildings (4 housing units) would be located in each semi-autonomous facility. The stacked design option would minimize the footprint of developed area and would not require the demolition of any existing prison employee housing.

### ***High-Mast Lighting***

High-mast lighting with glare cut-off shields, approximately 60 feet tall, would be constructed in the complex around the exercise yards. These lights would allow CDC to provide mandated program services to inmates during the evening hours (up to 10 p.m.) while maintaining adequate security for the safety of staff and inmates. The project would install 20 high-mast lights and each mast would provide 4 to 6 1000 watt high pressure sodium luminaries per pole.

### ***Interim CIC Population***

Currently, there are approximately 600 condemned inmates housed at SQSP. The condemned inmate population is increasing at a rate of approximately 25 per year. The proposed CIC is estimated to be operational by January 2008. At the time the CIC becomes operational, it is estimated that SQSP would have demand for approximately 700 condemned inmate beds, which would be approximately 50% of the total bed capacity at the CIC. The remaining beds at the CIC would be used to temporarily house Security Housing Unit (SHU) inmates, which have similar housing and security requirements as condemned inmates. As the condemned inmate population increases over time, SHU inmates housed in the CIC would be transferred to other available SHU beds at other prisons to make room for the condemned inmates. Neither the maximum capacity of the CIC (1,408 beds) nor the SQSP (7,380 beds) would be exceeded at any time.

### ***Proposed Use of Existing Condemned Inmate Facilities***

The condemned inmate population is currently housed in Northern Segregation, East Block, and the Adjustment Center buildings. Once the CIC is complete, all condemned inmates would be transferred to the CIC for permanent relocation. The Northern Segregation building would be closed for condemned

inmate housing. The East Block building would be converted to house Level II (medium/low security) general population inmates and the Adjustment Center would function as a Level II Administrative Segregation Unit.

### ***Warehousing and Prison-Wide Support***

The project would require the demolition of an existing maintenance workshop and recycling and salvage program (RASP) facilities that would require replacement. A new food warehouse would be constructed east of the proposed CIC and adjacent to existing warehouse facilities and would require the demolition of the old barn building. A new central building maintenance facility would be located near the vehicle sallyport under the stacked design option and adjacent to and west of the support services building under the single-level design option. The RASP would be relocated either adjacent to the proposed warehouse or at the old rock quarry in the northern portion of the project site.

### **Support Facilities**

The project (under either design option) would construct new support facilities including new or upgraded electrical and natural gas facilities, wastewater conveyance facilities, water conveyance facilities, and storage facilities (i.e., miscellaneous small buildings). With the exception of upgraded electrical service to the site and the water conveyance facilities, all project-related improvements would be located on the project site or within the existing SQSP property. To provide adequate water conveyance capacity to SQSP, CDC proposes to replace approximately 2,500 linear feet of water distribution piping owned and operated by the Marin Municipal Water District. The pipeline is located along the northern property boundary north of the project site. Portions of this pipeline are located on the project site, within Sir Francis Drake Boulevard, and a portion, approximately 1,000 linear feet, would be located north of Sir Francis Drake Boulevard.

## **OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS**

### ***Perimeter Security***

Under both design options, the CIC would be surrounded by a perimeter security system consisting of double cyclone fences topped with barbed tape, a lethal electrified fence located between the double fences, and six 34-foot tall guard towers spaced at approximately 600-foot intervals (Exhibit 3-5 and 3-6).

The electrified fence would consist of galvanized posts spaced approximately 30 feet apart, supporting 15 to 18 electrified wires. The posts would be 13 feet high with insulators mounted on them to isolate the high-voltage wires from the grounding posts, ground brackets, and a concrete grade beam. The electrified wires would be spaced more closely together near the ground and farther apart near the top, with an average separation of approximately 10 inches. The electrified fence design would include detection rings around 8 of the lower 9 wires and grounding posts to a height of approximately 6 feet to ensure that contact is made if the electrified wires are spread apart.

The electrified fence would be anchored into a concrete sidewalk. The sidewalk is approximately 5 feet wide, and provides maintenance access during inclement weather conditions. A pulsed, high-voltage rodent wire would be strung on both sides of the grade beam where they would be at risk of electrocution. The pulsed current is intended to be sufficient to shock, but not harm, small animals.

Alarms and electrical operation of the electrified fence would be divided into sections, allowing response to a specific location in the event of contact with the fence. If contact occurs, only the affected section would need to be shut off for the responding officers, allowing the remainder of the perimeter to remain

electrified. An internal alarm would sound when an object receives an electric charge by simultaneously contacting two wires, one wire and a detection ring or grounding post, or one wire and an electrical ground. The alarm would sound at the central control room and the pedestrian and vehicle entrance towers. A voice alarm signal would be transmitted to the watch commander and correctional officers on 24-hour-a-day roving patrol. Built-in safeguards would minimize or eliminate risk of injury to prison staff or visitors.

### ***Visiting***

Visitors meeting with inmates housed at the CIC would be identified, screened, and searched at the visitor processing center at the existing east gate and then transported by shuttle to the CIC. All staff and visitors entering the secure perimeter of the CIC would be processed through the visitor/staff processing building. Visitors would be identified and searched by CIC staff prior to their visit.

All inmate visiting at the CIC would be scheduled with visiting staff based on current policy. General and attorney visits would be conducted in accordance with CDC's visitor policies and procedures. Open visiting, contact visiting booths, or non-contact booths would be provided based on inmate classification requirements.

### ***Emergency/Contingency Plans***

The California Emergency Services Act of 1970 establishes authority for the preparation of an Emergency Preparedness Plan for prisons. Each CDC institution must have such a plan in place.

## **3.7 PROJECT STAFFING**

Based on CDC's staffing ratios for custody staff as proposed in the Governor's 2004/2005 budget, 648 staff would be required if the new CIC was at maximum capacity (1,408 condemned inmates). If double-bunking is not used, the cell space would allow for 1,024 condemned inmates, which would require 576 staff.

The condemned inmate complex, like the rest of SQSP, would operate 24-hours a day year-round, with three 8-hour shifts (watches) and an overlapping administrative shift. Table 3-2 identifies the estimated condemned inmate staff levels by shift.

## **3.8 COST, SCHEDULE, AND CONSTRUCTION**

A total of \$220,000,000 has been allocated by the Legislature for this project. Construction of the CIC is expected to begin in September 2005 and would be completed in approximately 18-24 months. Occupancy of the CIC would occur in December 2007/January 2008.

During construction, the number of construction workers onsite at any given time would vary from less than 100 to a peak level estimated to be 600 workers. Under the most intense construction period, it is estimated that 500-600 construction workers would commute to the project site on a daily basis for a period of 2 to 3 months. The construction workers would park on the project site or in existing parking facilities offsite. If construction workers park offsite, an agreement with designated parking facilities would be negotiated before construction and the employees would be bused to the construction site.

<b>Table 3-2 Projected Condemned Inmate Complex Staffing</b>					
		<b>Cell Capacity (1,024 inmates)</b>		<b>Maximum Capacity (1,408 inmates)</b>	
	<b>Time</b>	<b>Weekday</b>	<b>Weekend</b>	<b>Weekday</b>	<b>Weekend</b>
First Watch	10:00p.m. – 6:00a.m.	52	52	58	58
Second Watch	6:00a.m. – 2:00p.m.	106	95	128	114
Third Watch	2:00p.m. – 10:00p.m.	83	80	97	92
Admin/Ancillary	8:00a.m. – 5:00p.m.	139	36	169	42
Total Staff		380	263	452	306
<b>Total CIC Staff at Cell Capacity</b>					<b>576 <sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total CIC Staff at Maximum Capacity</b>					<b>648 <sup>1</sup></b>
<sup>1</sup> Total staff by shift does not add up to total CIC staff. This is because total CIC staff must be allocated by 5-day work weeks. Other staffing considerations included holidays and vacations. Source: CDC 2004					

Prior to demolition of any existing buildings, a lead and asbestos survey of each building would be conducted followed by removal and disposal of hazardous materials in full accordance with all federal and state agency requirements. In addition, a site assessment would be performed throughout the site for the presence of hazardous waste.

Existing onsite facilities would be demolished to allow construction of the proposed CIC including: the minimum security inmate complex (the Ranch), an abandoned wastewater treatment facility, an abandoned detergent factory, maintenance and storage areas, workshops, a parking lot, and 57 prison employee residences and a schoolhouse (under the single-level design option only). These structures would be vacated, demolished, and all building materials would be hauled offsite and disposed at an appropriate landfill. It is estimated that demolition activities would occur over a period of 2 to 3 months.

After demolition activities, site preparation for the CIC would include site grading and paving, redistribution and mixing of onsite soils, and construction of building pads and utility connections. Dairy Hill would be removed with a final elevation of approximately 5–10 feet above mean sea level (msl). Currently, the top of Dairy Hill is approximately 65 feet above msl. The removed soil would be spread throughout the site, disposed of at an abandoned rock quarry located on SQSP property near its eastern border or exported to an authorized and approved disposal site. Depending on the soil materials found to underlie Dairy Hill, a hydraulic hammer or rock blasting equipment may be required. Based on preliminary calculations, approximately 200,000 cubic yards of soil and rock material would be removed from Dairy Hill, and approximately 20,000 cubic yards may require hauling to an offsite location. The remaining 180,000 cubic yards of material would be spread throughout the project site or a lesser amount would be deposited in the abandoned rock quarry at the northern boundary of SQSP. It is estimated that during the 60-day site preparation phase approximately 25-30 trucks per day would be required to haul the soil offsite. Site grading activities would occur over a period of 3 months.

Parking areas, west gate access, and the inner and outer perimeter patrol roads would require paving with asphalt. It is estimated that approximately 10 acres would require paving. Construction staging would occur on the project site and could also be located at other parts of SQSP (e.g., old rock quarry north of the project site, area south and east of the project site, etc).